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ROYAL GARDEN PARTY. A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The King and Queen gave their first and only garden party of the season on July 23rd, in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, when several thousand guests, representative of every degree of social life in this country, were present. These Royal garden parties have now taken a definite place in the social side of the London season, and not the least attractive thing about them is the delightful informality with which the King and Queen move about among the guests, with here and there a word of welcome, or occasionally pausing for introductions to be made.

The party passed off under ideal conditions, and the gardens made a wonderful setting for so animated a scene. Almost on the stroke of 4 the band of the Royal Horse Guards struck up the National Anthem, and their Majesties, escorted and attended by their Gentlemen and Ladies-in-Waiting, began a tour of the lawns. The Queen, who wore a gown of mauve georgette embroidered in pearls with a toque in hyacinth shades matching her parasol, which was covered with lilies, and also wore a three-string necklace of fine pearls, and the King, who wore a grey frock-coat suit, went in slightly different directions, which could be ascertained by the number of people who formed up in their respective vicinities.

It was noticeable that not alone was Labour well represented, but cheek by jowl with Bishops, Lords General and Mrs. Bramwell Booth. Distinguished actors were seen in conversation with scientists of no lesser eminence, and Princesses from India in gorgeous attire with their ladies, forming a vivid blot of colour wherever they might be. Cabinet Ministers, administrators from overseas, the diplomatic circle, almost to a man, the learned professions, journalists, various trades—all contributed their quota to the gathering.

The promise held out by a benignant Clerk of the Weather brought forth rain in every shade and hue. All manner of dainty colourings in the softest of soft fabrics, with gay parasols to match, produced a perfect eddy of tints. Added to this was the occasional splash of scarlet of the liveries worn by the Royal servants, and of the Guards' Band, which played alternately with that of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues). For just over an hour their Majesties moved about among their guests, and then, entering the enclosure, set apart for the Corps Diplomatique, they passed on to the marquee set aside for members of the Royal Family. Here they were joined by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, and Viscount Lascelles, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Henry, the Duke of Cornwall, King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria, Princess Andrew of Greece and the Princesses Margaret and Theodora of Greece, the Grand Duchess Eleanor of Russia, the Grand Duchess Xenia, and the Grand Duke Michael.

From every point of view the party was eminently satisfactory. There were over six thousand guests.

The Duchess of York wore a dress of fern silk lace, having a very wide insertion of skirt, and bodice of very pale gold lace. A soft, shady hat of white muslin with bars of black velvet crossing it, and a cluster of pink roses on the brim, was worn, and a sunshade of cream-coloured silk was carried. Beside her the Duchess of York's only jewels, Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles arrived soon after her, her brother and sister-in-law, accompanied by Viscount Lascelles. Her dress was of cream-coloured silk muslin and lace, and had a girle of blue and silver tissue. A cream-coloured silk hat was worn, with a long ostrich feather matching in colour down one side of the brim. A cream-coloured silk sunshade was carried, and her Royal Highness wore pearl and diamond ornaments.

King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria had already arrived. The Queen in filmy black lace over white crepe marocain, and wearing a black long cape to match with pink roses at the collar, and a small black hat was worn. The Infanta Beatrice of Spain wore a draped dress of oxidized silver tissue in a design of circles, and a tulle-shaped black and silver hat with a black tulle veil at the back. Princess Andrew of Greece, in brown, and wearing a gold and brown toque, chaperoned Princess Margaret and Princess Theodora, who were dressed alike in orchid mauve feilled frocks and shady white hats. Each had an emerald scarf. Lady Louise Mountbatten was dressed in silver grey crepe de Chine, and wore a hat to match in colour trimmed with ostrich plumes also pale grey.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The Royal tea party was joined by the Comte and Comtesse de Saint-Aulaire, the latter wearing black lace over pale purple. A black lace hat was worn, with shaded mauve flowers round the brim. The Spanish Ambassador escorted Madame Merry del Val to the Royal party. Wearing a dress of Persian embroidery in red and russet, and tones of yellow on a black ground, and carrying a little black cat to match, she wore a small black silk hat of an adapted torador shape. The Marchese and Marchesella Turotta were also with the King and Queen, the Marchese all in white, wearing an ermine cape and a white osprey trimmed hat.

Mme. Stancioff, wife of the Bulgarian Minister, was in draped black crepe marocain, with a silver girle and embroideries, and her black hat was encircled with white gardenias. Mlle. Stancioff's gown of orchid marocain, embroidered with black, had a black jet girle, and her black hat was trimmed with mauve flowers. Mlle. Hignee Stancioff had a diamond buckle clasping her draped gown of jade marocain at the side, and her black picture hat was trimmed with a green streamer. Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, was in beige silk muslin, embroidered in a mosaic design, with silk of the same colour. The tunic was bordered with marocain lace, and her large soft brown straw hat had dropped ostrich plumes. She carried a parasol of exquisite old lace.

Other members of the Diplomatic Corps had taken in a marquee adjoining the Royal one. All the Embassadors and Legations were well represented, and a little Chinese lady in a silver grey brocade coat and skirt and a small white hat was a quaint picture figure.

THE GENERAL COMPANY.

All over the grounds, presenting at this time a scene of infinite variety, were groups of well-known people. The Duchess of Wellington was in black lace, and wore some exquisite old white lace on the bodice and a miniver collar, with a black hat, on which were white flowers. The Duchess of Portland's dress was of deep cream, almost apricot-hued silk lace, probably a fine specimen of what can be done in Nottingham. A black straw picture hat was worn, round which and drooping over the brim at one side was a long-trimmed purple ostrich feather. The Duchess of Rutland was strolling with Lady Violet Benson, and was dressed in grey soft satin, and a hat of swathed velvet and silk to match. Lady Violet was in soft old parchment-coloured silk and silver lace, and wore a pretty hat to correspond. The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos had a black crepe marocain dress with long side panels of wallflowered, brown and black brocade and hat of black lace, with wallflower-red feathers. Katherine Duchess of Westminster was all in a soft harmonious shade of grey satin, and had a hat of grey satin, draped with lace. The Duchess of Northumberland wore a petal-green crepe Romaine dress, the skirt, arranged in a series of puffs, and a wide, shady, soft summer hat of white crimoline, striped trim with white flowers. Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox was with her.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury, in black, with some silver embroidery and a black and silver hat, chaperoned Lady Ursula Brudenell-Bruce, who wore a creamy muslin dress, with a pastel mauve and green girle and a wide-brimmed white hat. The Marchioness of Huntley's dress was of black Spanish lace, with girle of cream embroidery, veiled with the lace. A black velvet hat trimmed with gardenias was worn, and a white sunshade veiled with black tulle and on it a bunch of shaded pink flowers, was carried. The Marchioness of Linlithgow was in cream-coloured muslin and lace, and wore a deeper-toned cream-coloured hat, in which was a cluster of nasturtium-coloured flowers. The Marchioness of Salisbury was in black, with feathers shaded with russet and flame in her hat.

The Marchioness of Lincolnshire wore a dress of rhododendron half pink, half purple. The hat of crimoline straw, the same shade, was trimmed with tulle shaded from pale to deeper mauve. The Marchioness of Headfort's black crepe de Chine dress was embroidered on the bodice with a peacock, the tail spreading all down the skirt; a black hat was worn. Althea Marchioness of Bradford was in grey satin and wore a hat to match. The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava was in black.

Countess Brassey was in black and white. The Countess of Wilton had a beige-coloured dress and a picture hat of a soft, and becoming shade of green. Cora Countess of Stranor was in black and white. Grace Countess of Wemyss in black with slight relief of white. The Dowager Countess of Arlue, in attendance on the Queen, was dressed in white and silver brocade and wore a black picture hat. The Countess of Shaftesbury wore a grey satin and lace dress and a grey hat; the Countess of Warwick was in black and white. Viscount Erleigh was with Lady Erleigh. Viscount Boyne's dress was of finest cream-coloured-lace made with a small loose square collar. A black picture hat of lace was worn with a long ostrich plume shaded from black to beige and russet. Viscountess Bury wore a soft jade green crepe de Chine dress embroidered all over in little floral clusters of chain-stitched flowers and a hat of soft white straw. Viscountess Novar wore a grey brocade dress and a grey hat with fine pearls as ornaments. Lady Campden, who wore black with a long jade green feather in a black hat.

Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew was dressed in pale grey crepe lace over satin, and wore a hat of pale grey straw with mauve trimming. Lady Maud Hoare had a deep yellow crepe dress printed with a design in dull shades of russet brown, and wore a brown straw lace-trimmed hat. Lady Mary Thynne wore a golden brown crepe roman dress with a hat the same colour. Lady Alexandra Palmer had a dress of nearly cinnamon brown and a hat to match. Lady Alice Leslie was in black, with slight relief of colour.

Lady Simon's Jay gown of cream lace and chiffon over pale pink crepe de Chine had a wash of jade-green ribbon finished with a pretty ornament. Lady Rice was in ivory crepe de Chine and old lace, with a small cape of silk-embroidered georgette and a black silk hat trimmed with ospreys. Lady Hayter Chubb wore a handsome gown of nigger marocain, elaborately embroidered with steel beads. Lady Instone was in pale pink nixon ninon and lace, with a black picture hat trimmed on one side with a sheaf of white ospreys.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin wore deep soft blue crepe marocain with panels of lace and a hat to match with blue plumes; a sunshade in similar blue was carried. Princess Lowenstein Wertheim, with a red and ivory-white printed crepe dress, wore a dull red hat. Dame Margaret Lloyd George was dressed in blue crepe and wore a brown-hued hat. Mrs. Lloyd George was in pink and white tulle. Mrs. John Woodford's dress of black lace was beautifully embroidered in jet and silver over a petticoat of silver tissue. With this was worn a cape from the shoulders of the same lace and a jet and silver toque. Miss Woodford was in sapphire-blue charmeuse embroidered with silver, with a broadened belt. Her hat of blue satin straw was trimmed with silver roses. Mrs. Reece was in champagne marocain lightly stitched with black and a Cavalier hat of bronze gauze. Her niece, Miss Treas, who accompanied her, wore a simple gown of black crepe de Chine, with a black paradise plume in her picture hat of fine black straw.

Miss M. Dalry was in effective wrap coat of cinnamon brown Korrigan crepe, with a Natria fur collar over her becoming frock, and a hat matching the coat. Mrs. E. C. Macaskie, of Berwick Grange, Harrogate, wore a gown of biscuit Spanish lace, with sleeves cut to form butterfly wings, and an orange and gold swathed belt. Her large black velvet hat was trimmed with a white hat.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

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was trimmed with an ostrich mount. Miss Olga Nethersole was in black Phenicienne draped with white Italian lace, and her flowing cape of the same material was also lined with lace. Mrs. A. Falconer wore a handsome Jay gown of black marocain richly embroidered with moonlight-grey bugles and cut jet beads. The skirt had a long embroidered tunic and the bodice was made with long sleeves and a rounded décolletage.

Lady Blood, in black, carried a large sunshade of blue satin embroidered in silver and gold, which looked quite a high State affair. Miss Alexander, daughter of the late Prime Minister of Ireland, was in black and mauve. Lady Mary Crichton wore an orchid mauve dress and hat with touches of silver embroidery. Lady Elizabeth Dawson was in grey. Lady Beatrice Meade in silver and jade green, and Lady Katharine Meade, who was in attendance on the Duchess of York, wore dark brown.

Lady Florence Willoughby, in white foulard printed with black, had a green and black girle, and wore a smart flower-trimmed hat. Lady Constance Butler was in grey and white. Lady Lawrence of Kingsgate wore black and white. Viscount Valentia was with the Hon. Hilary Annesley, who was in purple blue. The Hon. Lady Bingham wore black and white satin and a smart black hat. Lady Colman was in grey, with a pretty transparent black hat, finished with shaded purple flowers. Lady Southwick was in grey and silver. Lady Roxburgh was in cream colour and violet. With Lord Aberconway was Lady Aberconway in black and white and grey. Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore wore a cream-coloured lace dress and a pretty soft pale-green hat. Florence Lady Garvagh was in grey satin and wore a white hat.

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THE JANINA MURDERS.

DECISIONS OF THE AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 8th.

An inter-allied as distinct from a purely Greek character is given to the Janina murders question by the conference Ambassadors, in a note to Greece, a forecast of which shows that the document stipulates, firstly, that the Greek fleet render a salute of twenty-one guns at the Pirene, to the Italian fleet which will enter the port followed by French and British warships. The latter will be included in the salute; secondly, the funeral service shall be attended by the Greek Cabinet; thirdly, military honours shall be rendered to the slain upon the embarkation of the bodies at Prevezi; fourthly, a deposit of fifty million lire shall be made as a guarantee; fifthly, an International Commission presided over by the Japanese delegate shall supervise the Greek enquiry into the massacre.

LATER.

The Conference of Ambassadors selected Lieut.-Col. Shibuya, military attaché to the Japanese Embassy, to preside over the Committee for the superintendence of the enquiry into the Janina murders. GREEKS REPORTED TO HAVE BURNED AN ITALIAN CONSULATE.

ROME, September 8th.

It is reported here that the Italian Consulate at Patras has been set on fire by Greeks.

THREE NEW POINTS.

LATER.

The text of the Ambassadors' Note to Greece has been issued. It confirms the summary already cabled. The only new points are:-

1st: The highest Greek military authority must apologise to the British, French and Italian representatives at Athens.

2nd: The Greek enquiry into the murders, which is to be supervised by special International Commission presided over by a Japanese, must be completed by September 27th. Greece must guarantee the Commission's safety and defray its expenses.

The Conference requests the Albanian Government to facilitate the Commission's work on Albanian territory.

3rd: The Conference requests the Greek Government to communicate its complete acceptance immediately, separately and simultaneously to the British, French and Italian representatives at Athens.

TRIBUTE TO L.O.N. COUNCIL.

PARIS, September 8th.

In communicating to the Council of the League of Nations the text of the Note to Greece, the Ambassadors' Conference pays tribute to the Council's high spirit of justice and its anxiety to maintain international harmony.

It says that the minutes of the Council's meeting held on September 6th were of most valuable assistance to the Conference.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES ANTICIPATED.

GENEVA, September 8th.

The Council of the League of Nations is not likely to further consider the question of Janina reparations, pending some intimation from Athens and from Rome in response to the Ambassadors' Conference Note to Greece.

The question of the evacuation of Corfu and the competence of the League to deal with the matter remains in abeyance, as the satisfaction demanded from Greece is practically identical with the suggestions made by M. Politis, and the Council did not think that Greece would decline to comply, nor Italy object. The situation is generally viewed more hopefully.

ITALY ACCEPTS NOTE.

ROME, September 8th.

Signor Mussolini has formally accepted the Ambassadors' Conference Note to Greece.

In a communication to the Ambassadors' Conference he reaffirms Italy's intention to evacuate Corfu when Greece has given full and final satisfaction for all demands.

IRELAND JOINS L.O.N.

CONGRATULATIONS BY COMMITTEEMEN.

GENEVA, September 8th.

In the presence of a large audience, including the members of the Irish delegation, the Committee of the League of Nations unanimously agreed to recommend the admission of the Irish Free State into the League of Nations.

Many committeemen, including Mr. Wood, on behalf of Great Britain, the Dominions and India, congratulated the new state on its success, which they were all convinced would prove a loyal member and a factor for peace.

THE RUHR.

ESSEN MINERS RESUME WORK.

PARIS, September 8th.

Advised from Dusseldorf state that after several weeks of idleness, the miners in the Essen district have resumed work. GERMAN STUDENT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DRESDEN, September 8th.

A Court-Martial has sentenced to death a German student named Raabe for throwing a grenade at French troops.

THE POLICE CONGRESS.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO BE ESTABLISHED.

VIENNA, September 8th.

At the closing session of the Police Congress it was decided to make Vienna the permanent seat, to establish an International Commission of Criminal Police and to make preliminary arrangements for an international bureau.

The special committee which examined the Jeorgensen method of identification from a distance, recommends the adoption of this method by all police forces.

GERMAN CURRENCY.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS AT STABILISATION.

BERLIN, September 8th.

The Government has appointed the Privy Councillor, Herr Fellinger, to the Ministry of Commerce, as Commissioner with extraordinary powers to deal with foreign exchanges.

He is empowered to take over foreign securities and similar holdings on behalf of the Reich which the decree regulating dealings in foreign currencies declares invalid. The constitution is guaranteeing the sanctity of dwellings and property and the privacy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications.

U.S. COAL STRIKE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNERS AND MINERS REACHED.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, Sept. 8th.

The miners and owners are resuming negotiations on a basis of ten per cent. increase in wages.

LATER.

The anthracite miners and owners have reached an agreement which will settle the main issues in the controversy which led to the recent strike.

A number of minor points remain to be dealt with before the agreement can be considered definite. But the leaders on both sides are confident that the mines will reopen in ten days.

[A Reuter's cable message from Atlantic City, dated August 21st stated, that America was threatened with another coal strike in consequence of the breakdown of a conference between owners and anthracite miners, endeavouring to reach an agreement. Mr. Lewis, president of the miners' union, announced a cessation of work on September 1st.]

A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER IN DIFFICULTIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9th.

Fragmentary wireless messages report that the Pacific Mail steamer *Ubu* is in difficulties south of San Pedro. An American destroyer is picking up survivors.

WORLD OF SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

CHINA DRAWS WITH QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, September 8th.

The China v. Queensland football match resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal.

The weather was fine, but the ground heavy. It is estimated that there was an attendance of 12,000.

CHAMPION RACE HORSE OF THE WORLD.

"ZEV" AND "PAPYRUS" TO CONTEST TITLE.

NEW YORK, September 8th.

Zev won the Lawrence Realization Stakes at Belmont Park, thus earning the right to meet Papyrus.

Zev covered the thirteen furlongs in 2 minutes 41.3 seconds.

DOXOGHUE TO RIDE PAPYRUS.

It has been definitely settled that the Derby winner Papyrus will be shipped to America on September 2nd, to race with the best American three-year-olds at Belmont Park on October 26th, for stakes of \$20,000.

Doxoghue, who will ride Papyrus, for Mr. Hoge's final gallop.

HOME CRICKET.

HENDREN'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

At Scarborough, the match Gentlemen v. Players was drawn.

The Players made 220 in their first innings and 297 in their second, and then declared.

Hendren, in the second innings, made 100 not out, his thirtieth century this season. He has thus equalled the records of Fry in 1901 and Hayward in 1906.

The Gentlemen made 128 in their first innings and 267 for 7 in their second. Allen in their second innings made 53.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WORTHLESS MARK.

LONDON, September 7th.

Mark's were quoted at 280 millions to the pound sterling. No reason for this is obtainable.

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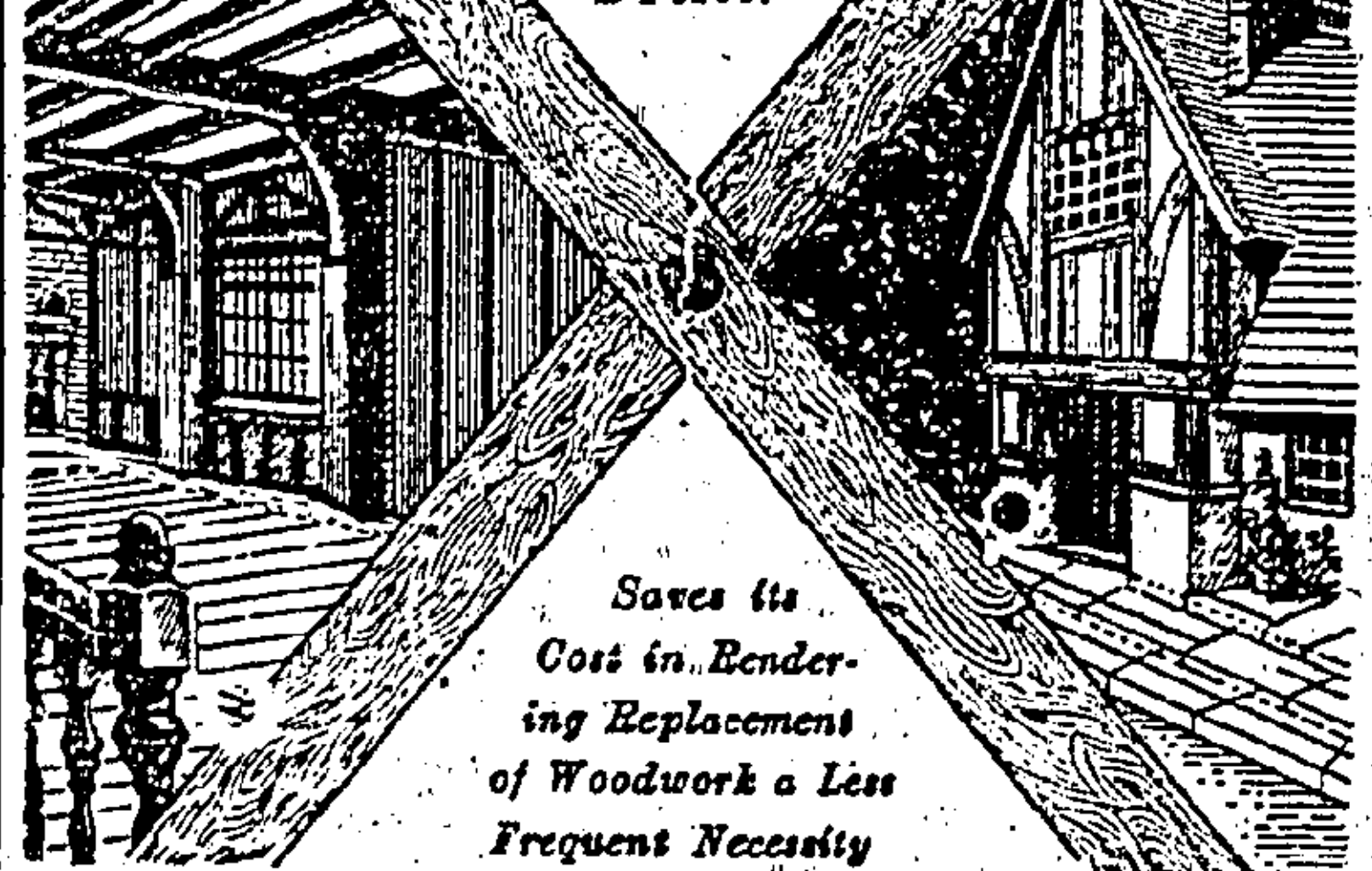
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THE HOPE OF CIVILISATION.

AUSTRALIA PRIME MINISTER'S VIEWS.

PERTH, September 7th.

Mr. Bruce, Prime Minister, in a speech prior to leaving for London, said the future of the world and the hope of civilisation depended on the maintenance of Australia as an integral part of the British Empire, and the continuance of the League of Nations.

An arrangement should be made between the Anglo-Saxon and English-speaking nations to establish the League on a firm basis, as a great world alliance united for the peace and advancement of the world. There should also be an alliance between the United States, Japan and Britain to ensure the peace of the Pacific forever.

There were unlimited possibilities in inter-empire relations and reciprocal tariffs. He would attend the Imperial Conference as a representative of the Australian people, and strive to evolve a policy which would help further to solidify the Empire.

RUSSIA AND PERSIAN COMMENCE.

TEHRAN, September 7th.

A new Russian bank is to be opened here on Saturday, the Soviet Government holding 55 per cent. of the shares, the object being to interest the Persian merchants in Russian commerce.

EX-PRESIDENT HARDING'S WILL.

WILL.

"A MODEST STONE" FOR MONUMENT.

MARION, Ohio, Sept. 8th.

The late Mr. Warren G. Harding's will was filed to-day. He leaves his wife a life-time estate of \$100,000, also his house, and a half interest in the building owned by the newspaper *Marion Star*. The ex-President's aged father receives a life estate of fifty thousand dollars, and the house where he is at present residing. The will directs that no part of the estate shall be used for a monument to the testator, except for the erection of "a modest stone."

THE LATE DR. MORRISON'S DIARIES.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLICATION.

LONDON, September 7th.

Mrs. Jennie Morrison, widow of Doctor G. E. Morrison, left \$27,481. Her will states that her husband's diaries form a valuable record of the history of the Far East, and "contain much of an intimate nature, and if they fall into unscrupulous hands I fear much harm would be done." The diaries are now being examined by an expert with a view to publication, but in the event of the expert declining to undertake editing the diaries, they will be deposited in the Mitchell Library at Sydney and kept secret for twenty-five years.

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**NAVY AND ARMY CANTEENS.
SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
THE USE OF PROFITS.**

The Report of the Select Committee on Navy and Army Canteens was issued on August 1st.

The Committee, it is recalled, were asked to inquire into the circumstances in which the Navy and Army Canteen Board took over the assets and liabilities of the Expeditionary Force Canteens and the general conduct and administration of the Board. In addition to examining witnesses, they considered the Reports of the Canteen Organization Committee and the Committee on Canteen Profits and that relative to War Service Canteens. The Committee record the opinion that—

"The charges which have been brought by Lord Wolmer, *Fraser*, and others to the effect that improper uses were made of the profits of the Expeditionary Force Canteens have not been substantiated."

With regard to Lord Wolmer's suggestion that the profits of the Expeditionary Force Canteens should have been divided among ex-soldiers and not used to make up the windings-up losses, the Committee's view is that losses in windings-up were unavoidable. Further, it never was intended to divide the profits only among ex-soldiers of the Great War, but that the War office should deal with them primarily to alleviate the sufferings of disabled ex-soldiers, not limited to soldiers disabled in the Great War, and the allocation of the remainder was to be applied by the Army Council in their absolute discretion to the benefit of the soldier and his dependents.

The witnesses before the Committee included Sir William Plender, the members of the 1920 Committee of Inquiry, Lord Wolmer, M.P., and witnesses suggested by the editor of *Truth*.

"The Navy and Army Canteen Board began in 1917 to supply the troops at home and in permanent areas abroad, as opposed to the temporary war areas supplied by the Expeditionary Force Canteens, and in April, 1919, the Board took over the Expeditionary Force Canteens. The Committee's view is that it was arranged that the Navy and Army Canteen Board should take over the business of the Expeditionary Force Canteens, and wind it up as soon as possible, but it was necessary that the business should be continued after the Armistice so long as troops were maintained in war areas. It would have been impossible to wind up the Expeditionary Force Canteens without incurring losses; goods bought in war time had to be sold in peace time, and officials had to be sent home and maintained during the windings-up of the undertaking. The Government's change of policy in demobilizing the Army more quickly than and on a different method from that originally intended was also certain to ensure losses by the Board, because stocks had been purchased on the understanding that demobilization would go on slowly, and because of the quicker demobilization such purchases became useless for the purpose for which they were bought."

The Committee were satisfied that the report of Sir William Plender in 1922 accurately represented the financial position, and that the sums standing to the credit of the two institutions had been properly handed over. The net profit up to December 31st, 1920, disclosed by the Navy and Army Canteen main accounts was £1,931,729, and that disclosed by the Expeditionary Force Canteens up to April 30th, 1919, £10,258,291—total, £12,189,020. The loss from May 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1920, disclosed by the Navy and Army Canteen Board over the main accounts was £2,469,370. The excess of profits thus shown of £9,719,650, supplemented by adjustments, gave £9,593,633 as the total distributable profit. In addition to the actual distributed total of £9,531,246 (details of this distribution are indicated), further payments in respect of rebates were made to units of the Forces and to forces of the U.S.A., so that in all there was applied by the Army Council to the good of the soldier and his dependents £16,097,347.

The Report mentions that Sir William Plender said in evidence:—"When one comes to look at this organization as a whole, whose turnover was £160,000,000 sterling, and that the net profits, including the rebates, come to £16,000,000 sterling or equal to 10 per cent. on the turnover, and that such profit was earned under war conditions, when buying was difficult, when sales were very often made under fire, when consignments passed through many countries and many hands, I think that the result—and I speak as a business man with some experience—is not unsatisfactory."

Dealing in detail with the evidence, the Committee record that they do not think any reliance can be placed upon the evidence of Major Van den Bergh (who it is said supervised the disposal of surplus stocks), Major Boyd, or Mr. Blake. "They are of opinion that Major Boyd and Major Van den Bergh failed to exercise ordinary care in disposing of the property of the Board, and it is a remarkable circumstance that most of the goods sold at low prices were sold to ex-officials of the Board who were friends of these two persons."

With reference to a contract with Mr. Blake for the sale of some eighteen thousand cases of meat pies the Committee say that they were not satisfied with the explanation given by Major Boyd, and that as the result of the inquiry, they made it would appear that the goods were sold, not as stated, at a profit of £1,750, but at a loss of about £490.

**STANDARD OF LIVING
IN CHINA.
INCREASE IN LAST DECADE.**

K. C. Li, president and managing director of the Wahchow Trading Co. since 1918, who furnished much of the tungsten, antimony and other metals used in the war by the United States and Canada, after an eight months' visit to China told the correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* that a steady levelling up of living conditions was more apparent in China than in any other country in the world, except, perhaps, the United States.

During the past ten years the standard of living in China has increased by between 25 and 30 per cent., according to where the spirit of change has been most intensified. The broad facts of China's well-being are so obvious that hardly any foreigners take the trouble to know them. Thus there is at least \$1,000,000,000 of silver coinage in China at the present moment—a unique condition. And in the past 50 years the country has produced 5,000,000,000 ounces of silver; it is still there in one form or another.

Unsettled political conditions are really a great bugbear, and when the time comes we Chinese business men will have something to say about them. But so long as foreign banks, whose deposits are largely from Chinese clients, are able to be so influential in China and sometimes with the best of purposes, Chinese business men will remain united on the essential principle of less foreign interference, more domestic independence.

His latest trip to China had made him feel, said Mr. Li, that foreign complaints of anti-foreign feeling in China and a similar lack of friendly co-operation on the part of the Chinese themselves, were dangerously in evidence. He concluded:—"Good will is absolutely necessary for the development of trade; China cannot be 'opened up' by concessions that are against the united wishes of the Chinese people. I think China will get real sympathy from abroad soon—she has had it in the past—and when she gets it the harmony of her own conditions will be much more apparent. Her stability will always speak for itself."

DUTCH EAST INDIES NAVAL BASE.

If all accounts be true, says a home paper, the Netherlands Government is about to improve its naval base in the Dutch East Indies. The chief base will be at Tandjong Priok—so well known to our mercantile marine—in Batavia, with supplementary bases at Macassar in the Celebes and at Kluin and Sourabaya. Macassar, which has a fine harbour, will be fortified. The fleet to be maintained in connection with this scheme is laid down at four cruisers of from 4,000 to 8,000 tons; twenty-four fast ocean-going destroyers, four gunboats of 16-knot speed, thirty-two submarines with the usual complement of depot ships, minelayers and other subsidiary ships, together with a formidable naval and land air force of over 100 aeroplanes. Of course the greater part of the fleet is to be built, and that will take a pretty penny, the whole expenditure, which is to be covered in six years, amounting to about £6,000,000. The point of the Dutch scheme is that it cuts in two the line between the Straits Settlements and the nearest point on the coast of Australia. Against a great naval power, fighting a fight to win outright in the Pacific, Holland could not hold her Eastern possession without outside substantial aid. The first Power to seize these islands and take possession of the base would obtain an immeasurable advantage over an opponent. The ex-Kaiser, long had his eye on his neighbour's vineyard in the East, but it was British Naval power that prevented any consummation, and perhaps Holland again recognizes this, and that her naval policy is as an aid to Britain and not a menace.

**EGYPTIAN COTTON PRICES
GOVERNMENT FINANCE AT ITS
WORST.**

CAIRO, August 1st.
A brief Egyptian Government communiqué states that the Egyptian Cabinet has discussed a Memorandum submitted by the Minister of Finance suggesting that the Government enter the Cotton Market in order to keep up prices. After consideration of the reasons advanced by the Minister the Cabinet decided to open the necessary credits for the purchase of cotton, while taking measures to render such exceptional measures unnecessary for the future.

The approach of the elections probably influenced the Cabinet, for the utility of this expedient has already been proved. Many important cultivators, however, who dislike unloading large stocks at low prices have long been bringing pressure to bear on the Government to intervene. These gentlemen can influence many votes, and since the Opposition is getting its big game into action, the Government perhaps feels that the moment has come to make a move, even at the sacrifice of sound finance—*Morning Post* (London).

**SINGAPORE DOCK.
LORD HALDANE AND ADMIRALTY.**

Viscount Haldane, as president, was in the chair at the resumed conference of the Institute of Public Administration at Trinity College, Cambridge, on July 28th.

Mr. B. S. Gott, secretary of the Mid-dlesex Education Committee, opened with a paper dealing with the relation of general and local education authorities. He complained that the Board of Education used the unlimited power they possessed not in forwarding the cause of education but in hindering, at the bidding of the Treasury, a great deal of much-needed development. As for the Treasury, they appeared to be animated solely by the narrowest imagination of Giddes, the mischievous whimsy of Machiavelli, and the social antipathies of the evil one. They had no ears and responsibilities so far as the right, and privileges of local education authorities were concerned, and they seemed to have equally little care what kind of measure they caused the Board of Education to tread while they piped their little tunes of falsely-directed economies.

Sir Edmund Phipps, of the Board of Education, vigorously replied to Mr. Gott, declaring that it was wholly wrong to say that the permanent officials of the Board were autocratic and that they influenced the Minister himself. The Board were in a difficult position, because at the bidding of the Government the brake suddenly had to be put on education.

Viscount Haldane said that while he appreciated to the full the need for economy, his complaint was that there had been a failure to create an intelligent order of urgency in the matter of expenditure on public services. There was that bold, bad body, the Board of Admiralty, the most potent of all Departments of State, Ten and a half millions were to come out of the attenuated estimates for Singapore Dock. That dock was a delightful thing to have, but it was a luxury. He did not know what Power we were going to war with. Singapore would mean more cuts in education, and that was a grave situation. There was every more potent voice than a trusted Minister and the Cabinet itself, and that was public opinion, but the great difficulty was to know what public opinion wanted. Public opinion was growing and would soon assert its moulding power. Watertight educational establishments were no good. Education ended not with the university but the grave. The Admiralty was a potent Department, because with Englishmen the sea was a great tradition. Education should equally be a tradition of the country, and educationalists should work to that end.

**POSSIBLE VISIT OF DAME
ANDERSON TO CHINA.**

THE GREAT MILL LABOUR EXPERT.

A letter just to hand from Dame Adelaide M. Anderson, until recently, H.M. Majesty's Inspector of Factories in Great Britain and now visiting Australia, indicates her readiness to pay a lengthened visit to China in order to study the situation here and help in any way possible. Writing to Bishop Root, Secretary of the National Christian Council, she says:—"I am anxious to come as soon as possible and help in hearty response to the invitation sent me from the National Christian Council of China. This opportunity for entering at an early stage into the difficulties of the rapid growth of the factory system in so great and ancient a country as China I feel to be a great one. The very rapidity in growth of the factory system may lead China to a readiness to believe in the supreme need of a moral rule over the mechanical and economic forces in industrial life. I am most willing to do all in my power to help the Council and yourself in investigation of the factory conditions and in giving the best advice I can out of my years of experience in Europe."

She expects to leave Australia on October 26th or if possible October 13th, so that she will reach Shanghai not later than the middle of November and will probably be able to spend about three months in the country.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 43, Queen's Road Central—is at your service. They have the equipments to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty. Advise.

**AN ELYSIUM OF THE EAST.
REPULSE BAY HOTEL RE-OPENED.**

After some weeks, during which the building has been partially hidden from view by scaffolding the Repulse Bay Hotel was re-opened on Saturday night with a dinner and carnival. Many improvements have been effected. The dancing floor has been re-planned, the halls and passageways re-decorated and, where the office formerly stood a bayside stand has been provided, standing fifteen inches above the floor level. This will prove a great improvement especially when professional dancers appear, as it will enable the band the better to "play up" to the performers. The pillars have been renovated in a manner giving them the appearance of marble.

There were about 300 people present on Saturday night and they spent a most enjoyable evening. Mr. J. H. Taggart, in a few well-chosen words thanked the gathering for their attendance and added that the proceeds of the night's entertainment were to be devoted to the Japanese Relief Fund.

**FOUND IN MIDSTREAM.
ALLEGED STOWAWAYS ON THE
"PRESIDENT GRANT."**

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, Patrick O'Grady, 21, Robert Spears, 21, James Saunderson, 31, and George Brille-gan, 21, were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, with stowing away on the s.s. *President Grant* when that vessel left Hongkong on Friday for America.

It was stated that the first three were unemployed seamen. The fourth defendant was described as second cook on the s.s. *West Prospect*.

O'Grady said they went on board and were invited to breakfast by the crew. They had a "nap" on board and did not wake up until the ship was moving into midstream for her voyage.

Brille-gan of the s.s. *West Prospect* said that he also took a "nap" having been lent a blanket by one of the crew for that purpose.

The case was remanded to this morning.

**DENGUE AND MOSQUITOES.
THE PARASITE DISCOVERED
QUITE RECENTLY.**

In the course of his recent lecture at the Y.M.C.A. "Mosquitoes and Disease," Lieut. Colonel E. Bisset, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Burma, said every resident in Rangoon was familiar with dengue and most of them had personal experience of the agonising pains it caused in one's bones and of the dreadful mental depression and feeling of utter misery that might follow an attack.

Dengue commonly occurred in great epidemics so that nearly every one in a bad year might go down with it in a comparatively short period. It was not infectious. The parasite which was like the organism which caused Yellow Fever was only discovered quite recently. There was no doubt that the disease was spread by insects. The portions of the world where the disease existed exactly corresponded with those where the tsetse fly, the carrier of the parasite, was found. It had been transmitted experimentally by making infected tiger mosquitoes bite men in areas where Dengue did not exist naturally. There was still a little doubt as to whether certain species of lurchbacks (culicids) were not implicated, but on the whole the evidence was against it. The incubation period was from three to eight days, but it might be as short as two and a half days or as long as fifteen days. The disease was rarely fatal. One attack does not produce immunity. Many people got it year after year. People who were suffering from the disease were only infectious to mosquitoes for a day or two at the beginning of the attack. Unlike malaria, men were not carriers.

The mosquito was the reservoir of the disease. Once a mosquito was infected it appeared to remain infectious for several weeks—possibly for the rest of its life. In a place like Rangoon where the conditions were always suitable for the breeding of mosquitoes the disease probably never completely died out but in places where the conditions were only suitable for a few months of the year and where adult mosquitoes were killed off by cold, a re-infection of the locality was necessary to produce an epidemic. That might happen from a traveller having been bitten in another place and developing the fever in the new locality so infecting the mosquitoes, but more usually the disease was brought by infected mosquitoes travelling on ships arriving at ports.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL
PIRACY.CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAMER
LOOTED.PASSENGER PIRATES ON BOARD
THE S.S. "HSIN CHANG."

For the second time this year the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company have had one of their coasting steamers pirated. This time it is the s.s. *Hsin Chang*—a passenger and cargo steamer of over 1,000 tons running between Canton and Shanghai. The vessel was "pirated" shortly after Saturday midnight, approximately two hours after leaving Canton for Hongkong. The same procedure was adopted by the pirates on this occasion as in former noteworthy piracies, the pirates secreting themselves on board as passengers and holding up the crew and passengers at a given signal. This ruse again proved successful, and after getting control of the ship they ransacked it and got away in junks and sampans with loot valued at \$23,000.

The steamer is officered by Europeans, her commander being Captain A. J. R. Newburgh. She left Canton for Hongkong on Saturday night at 10.30 o'clock with 140 Chinese passengers and a general cargo of merchandise.

When about two hours down the river from Canton, after most of the passengers had retired to their berths, a number of men, estimated by the Captain at about 50, appeared in various parts of the ship and proceeded to hold up the crew and those passengers who had not yet retired. These men had apparently boarded the vessel as passengers at Canton. They were well-armed and carried either Mauser pistols or serviceable-looking revolvers. Their plans were so well carried out that within a few minutes the whole of the ship, its officers, crew and passengers were at their mercy.

The Captain was surprised in his cabin and he, along with the Chief Officer, the Second Officer and the Second Engineer were all taken to the wheel house and there placed under an armed guard. The Chief Engineer was taken below to the engine room, where, under the muzzle of a deadly-looking automatic, he and the engine-room crew were compelled to keep the engines running according to instructions from the pirate chief, whilst those officers imprisoned in the wheel house were similarly compelled to obey the instructions of the pirates as to the steering and handling of the vessel. The Chinese crew were herded together along with the Chinese passengers.

Immediately the ship was under control the ship's whistle was blown vigorously, and a large number of junks and about ten sampans made their appearance from a neighbouring creek, known as East Cape Creek. Each of these junks and sampans contained men who were fully armed, some of them carrying rifles and others new revolvers. The robbers on the small craft also boarded the vessel and the pirates, reinforced by their comrades, proceeded to make a systematic "clean up" of the vessel. They not only opened up the passengers' luggage in their search for valuables, but turned out the crew's quarters, paying special attention to the commodore's department, where they were successful in securing the sum of \$10,000 belonging to the ship. The money and personal effects stolen from the crew and passengers has been valued at \$13,000. In addition a quantity of the ship's cargo was looted. The value of this is not exactly known but it is believed to be large.

After staying aboard the vessel for just over two hours the pirates took their departure at 3.15 a.m., after the cargo and the personal effects taken from the terrified people on board had been lowered into the waiting junks and sampans. They also took away for ransom the commodore of the ship, named Chan Shiu Kung, a native of Meung Shan, and a tally-man, named Leung Kwok Ting, and nine passengers. These men were placed on the boat and towed ashore in the direction of East Cape Creek, the vessel for the most of the time being kept at anchor not far from the shore with no lights burning.

Captain Newburgh has reported to the police that no person was injured during the piracy and as far as is known no shooting took place on the vessel. Directly the pirates left the vessel she was allowed to proceed for Hongkong where the matter was reported to the police yesterday morning.

According to a statement made by the Chief Engineer, one of the pirates informed him that the gang belonged to General Chin Kwong-Ming's soldiers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE COLONY'S RECREATION
GROUNDS.

PROPOSED NEW ORDINANCES.

At next Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870, and to repeal the Queen's Recreation Ground Ordinance, 1898, and the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1900. The object of this Bill is to bring the regulation of all recreation grounds directly under Ordinance No. 2 of 1870.

Clause 3 (1) increases the penalty for breaches of regulations made under the Ordinance by abolishing the difference between first and second offences and fixing \$25 as the maximum penalty for all offences.

A Bill will also be introduced to provide for the management of the area known as the Chinese Recreation Ground and the expenditure of the revenue derived therefrom, and to repeal the Recreation Grounds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, and the Recreation Grounds Amendment Ordinance, 1922.

The object of this Bill is to preserve and enact as one Ordinance the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 33 of 1914 and 18 of 1922, which deal with the management of the Chinese Recreation Ground. The necessity for doing so arises from the fact that the Ordinances referred to are amendments of the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1900, which it is now proposed to repeal in order that all recreation grounds may be dealt with as public places directly under the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870.

NEW PRISON LAW.

CONVICTS MAY BE EMPLOYED
OUTSIDE.

An Ordinance to amend the Prison Ordinance, 1899, is to be introduced at next Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state that the amendment is necessary partly because there is now more than one prison in the Colony and partly because certain alterations in the Ordinance are considered desirable.

Clause 3 amends section 9 of the principal Ordinance so as to give a wider scope for the employment of prisoners outside their prison. There is much useful work which can be performed in this way with beneficial results to the prisoners so employed, and it is understood that this is the practice at home.

Clause 4 remedies a defect in s. 12 of the principal Ordinance, by adding other drugs besides opium to the list of articles which may not be taken into any prison.

Clause 5 imposes a duty on the Superintendent of Prisons to post notices outside every Prison regarding the penalties incurred for breaches of sections 11, 12 and 13. As section 14 stands at present, it is doubtful whether this is compulsory in the case of branch prisons.

Clause 6 enlarges section 17 of the principal Ordinance by making it an offence for prison officers to refuse duty, etc. The present sub-section (1) governs absence from duty only, and such a provision is not sufficient for the maintenance of discipline in the prisons. The penalty is also increased from \$100 or 3 months to \$250 and 6 months.

It is interesting to recall the piracies which have occurred to this Company within recent times. In December 1921, the s.s. *Kwang Lee* was pirated while on a journey down the coast from Shanghai, and \$120,000 worth of bullion and property was looted. In May of this year the s.s. *Tai Shun* was pirated on a journey from Hongkong to Shanghai. On that occasion the pirates wounded the Chief Officer and got away with \$60,000. Then as recently as a month ago one recalls to mind the discovery by the Water Police of a quantity of arms and ammunition on board the s.s. *Kwang Tek* just prior to her departure for Shanghai. The arms and ammunition were discovered secreted in such a manner as to make it obvious that they were to be used for some nefarious purpose on board—in all probability piracy.

It is only since this recent seizure that the Company have decided to bring into force the method adopted by most British coasting vessels on the China Coast for the prevention of piracy, which is the provision of armed guards on the vessels, but as the scheme is only in its infancy practically none of the Company's vessels have yet been supplied with guards. In the present case of the s.s. *Hsin Chang* no guards were carried.

SPORT.

BOWLS.

ONLY ONE MATCH PLAYED ON
SATURDAY.

The rain on Saturday morning spoiled the bowls programme on Saturday, the greens for the most part being unplayable. With the expected arrival of the interport bowls players from Shanghai early this week, when a series of matches will be played at the various local clubs, it is to be hoped that there will be a continuance of yesterday's fine weather, in order that there will be no interruption of the very interesting programme arranged by the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association.

Of the four league matches arranged for Saturday only one was played off and that was the match between the Police and Craigengower. This match was played on the Police ground and resulted in a win for the home team by 64 points to 55. The matches cancelled were: Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Docks R.C., Taihook No. 2 v. Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Civil Service C.C. v. Taihook No. 1.

The following are the detailed results of the only match played—

POLICE R.C.	CRAIKENGOWER C.C.
D. Clarke	Alves
J. O'Grady	Greenisitt
J. Clarke (skip)	Forbes
J. Clarke (skip)	Greener (skip)
Knight	Omar
Reid	Ismaill
Grimmett	Lammert
Robertson (skip)	Basa (skip)
Grant	Green
Nicoll	Souza
Muir	Macfarlane
Gerard (skip)	Bradbury (skip)
Total Score	Total Score
64	55

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	P.T.	P.T.	A.	U.	D.
Taihook (2)	10	9	1	18	644	509	135	—
K.D.R.C.	12	9	3	18	748	603	142	—
Taihook (1)	12	8	4	16	771	649	122	—
Kowloon B.C.	11	6	5	12	682	612	40	—
Police R.C.	12	6	6	12	607	718	—	21
C.C.C.	13	10	3	10	731	793	—	02
Kowloon C.C.	12	9	3	9	634	754	—	120
C.S.C.C.	12	9	3	9	612	848	—	236

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The following extract is from the annual report of Mr. F. R. Vidar, Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Football Association—

In response to an invitation from the Hongkong Football Association, a team representative of Shanghai soccer visited the Crown Colony in February, and during the five days our representatives were in Hongkong they played three games. The first of the three, the actual interport match was played at Happy Valley on Monday, February 19th, and after a well-contested, sporting game the Shanghai team, most ably captained by Mr. Quayle, deservedly won by the decisive score of three goals to none. The following day Shanghai's opponents were the strong South China team, and in this match also Shanghai proved the victors, the score at the final whistle being two goals to none. The next day, February 21st, the team, with some of its players incapacitated and others, although playing, feeling the strain of the two previous matches, and with two substitutes in important positions, met the United Services, who beat Shanghai by five goals to two. Though it is readily admitted by our men that the better team deservedly won, the Services players were absolutely fresh, while the strain of two matches in two days had, not unnaturally, the effect of making our men tired and at a comparative disadvantage to the fine players against whom they were pitted.

No reference to the visit to Hongkong would be complete without mention of the splendid manner in which the Hongkong Football Association, the Press of Hongkong and the Hongkong public generally, treated the Shanghai players and their supporters. Nothing that could enter to their comfort, convenience and pleasure was left undone and it is the opinion of those who went that if a Hongkong team returns the visit, we in Shanghai cannot possibly excel the measure of hospitality and kindness accorded our players, if indeed equal it. Similarly, thanks are due to local gentlemen and honours for the generous financial support accorded the Association in respect of the interport visit. Mr. N. J. Hughes rendered particularly good service in obtaining donations—and also to those members of the public who attended the interport trial matches at which a "gate" was charged to help to meet the heavy expense incurred in passages. Incidentally, these same matches were instrumental in raising money for deserving local charities, a portion of the receipts at each match being specially put aside for that purpose.

Although the committee considered that it would be improper to leave to the new administration the definite legacy of an invitation to a Hongkong interport team to visit Shanghai, tentative inquiries were made as to whether the Hongkong Football Association would be prepared to send a team to Shanghai during the coming season, and it is understood that the Hongkong F.A. would gladly do so if invited. At the end of the season's communication, was received from the Hongkong Football Association asking our views as to the advisability of the institution of an interport soccer trophy.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEDDINGS.

ENDERT-SCHABECK.

The marriage was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday afternoon, of Mr. C. J. Endert, of the staff of the Netherlands India 'Commerciële' Bank, to Miss J. G. A. Schabek, daughter of Mr. S. J. Schabek, civil servant, Netherlands Indian Government. The Chaplain of the Cathedral (the Rev. H. V. Copley Moyle) officiated at the service.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a gown of crepe de Chine richly embroidered with net, the bride's train also being embroidered, whilst her veil was surmounted with a wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by a page-boy, Master J. C. Woutman, who wore a costume of white silk. The duties of "best man" were fulfilled by Mr. P. Marks.

A reception which was largely attended, was afterwards held at the Hongkong Hotel. The bride's going-away costume was made of Shantung silk with small red hat.

WATTON-HILL.

The marriage of Miss Eva Nina Hill, the step-daughter of Mr. F. R. Vidar, to Mr. Victor Harvey Willis Watton, the son of the late Captain and Mrs. Walter Harvey Watton of Hongkong, took place in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on September 3rd, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Rev. C. E. Spencer performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the Revenue Office and both he and the bride have a wide circle of friends in Shanghai.

The bride, who looked charming in white lace over white tulle, with a veil of Breton lace, arranged on a Russian head-dress of pearls and brilliants, and carried a bouquet of white carnations, was given away by Mr. F. R. Vidar. Mrs. Vidar acted as matron of honour, wearing grey lace over mauve georgette and a grey lace hat to match. She carried pink carnations, as did the bridesmaid, Miss Melba Hill, who wore pink accordion pleated georgette over pale blue satin, with a white silk lace hat. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. John Huxley, the best man, and Messrs. George Johnson and Francis Henry acted as ushers.

A reception, attended by a large number of friends, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gaude, 4, Weilaiwei Road.

NELSON-TEDFORD.

The marriage of Mr. John H. Nelson, Assistant Trade Commissioner of the American Legation, Peking, to Miss Katherine H. Tedford of Washington, D.C., was celebrated at the American Consulate, Tientsin, on August 25th. Mr. Nelson is in charge of the American Commercial Attaché's office during the temporary absence of Mr. Julian Arnold for August and September. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are staying at the Hotel de Peking during their sojourn at Peking.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS.

The following forthcoming weddings are announced—

Mr. Sydney George Beare, of H.M. Consular Service in China, and attached to the staff of the Consul General in Canton, to Miss Muriel Knott, No. 1, St. Galrich Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

Mr. Joseph Chalmers Gillon Fergusson, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Miss Elfrida Agard Maud Spatter, No. 1, St. John's Place.

Mr. Samuel Johnson Jordain, Secretary of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., and of No. 3, Pratt Building, Kowloon, to Miss Irma Elizabeth Savery, en route from Australia by the s.s. *St. Albans*.

Mr. Stenford Frank Chubb, of Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., and of the Hongkong Club, to Miss Margaret Ella Dorothea Buncer, of the Helena May Institute.

Mr. Benjamin Noel Collyson, accountant at the Hongkong and China Gas Company, to Miss Jessie McNeill, No. 5, Minden Villas, Kowloon.

The matter was fully considered by the committee, the unanimous verdict being that such a trophy would add considerably to the interest of interport Association football. A reply to that effect has been sent to the Hongkong Football Association. It is understood that there would be no difficulty in getting a suitable trophy presented. At the same time, a suggestion from Hongkong that any interport trophy should be confined to matches between foreigners, only was not agreed to by the committee of the Association, and intimation to that effect has been forwarded to Hongkong.

GOLF! TENNIS!

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR

NEW RANGE OF
GOLF STOCKINGS IN

2, 3, & 4 PLY YARNS

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

FROM \$4.50 TO \$13.50.



WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS

\$16.50.

AERTEX TENNIS SHIRTS

\$7.50.

TAFFETA TENNIS SHIRTS

\$6.00.

COTELLA TENNIS SHIRTS

\$5.50.



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COTYS'

Parisian Perfume Essences.

Emeraude, Origan,
Ambre-Antique,
Jasmin & Lilas, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

ENGLISH RECORDS

EXPECTED.

YES! WE HAVE NO BANANAS

FOX-TROT AND SONG.

"MUSIC BOX" REVUE ... SELECTION

"BRIGHTER LONDON" ...

"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY" ...

"THE MERRY WIDOW" ...

ETC.

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 342.

FRENCH SILK FOULARDS

NAVY AND WHITE
BLACK AND WHITEBROCADED
CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN A FRESH RANGE OF COLOURS

SATIN CHARMANTE

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HUBERT JOHN CORBON
(DECEASED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having Claims against the Estate of the above-named Deceased, who died at Macao on August 18th, 1923, are hereby required to send particulars of such Claims to the Undersigned on or before OCTOBER 10th, 1923, after which Date the Assets will be distributed having regard only to Claims of which Notice shall have then been given. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned.

W. A. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Canton, September 8th, 1923. [1289]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

"AT HOME"

SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1923.

CRICKET and TENNIS PRIZES
for the Past Season will be presented by
Mrs. R. E. LINDSELL.

and Recipients are specially asked to attend.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

An AMERICAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT (Gent's and Mixed Doubles) will be held in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 2.30 p.m., and the attention of intending Competitors is drawn to Entry List in Club House which CLOSES on WEDNESDAY, 12TH INST.

P. HEATHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 8th September, 1923. [1290]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING OF TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1923 issue—\$500 each) will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1923, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption—

14	215	313	336
144	218	405	568
170	238	454	573
194	281	483	758
198	285	491	823

and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1923, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1923. [1291]

RUGGER.

A MEETING will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1923, at 5.15 P.M. All Persons interested in Rugby Football are requested to be present. [1279]

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1923) LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, the 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1923, at 11 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 30th April, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 11th September, 1923, until Tuesday, the 18th September, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers. [1281]

PROVINCIA DE MACAU.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PUBLIC SALE of the Property known as SUN-FA-IN, either in One Lot or in Lots, will take place, in the MACAU EXCHIEQUER DEPARTMENT, on the 8TH of OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 P.M.

The Upper Price for the Property is \$75,000.00, being as follows:

Lot No. 1	...	\$32,354.39.
" 2	...	25,131.60.
" 3	...	11,786.40.
" 4	...	10,717.30.
		\$75,000.00.

The Sale Conditions and Photographs of the Lots may be seen in the Consulates for Portugal in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton, Exchequer Department of the Province of Macau, 8th August, 1923.

ANTONIO MEIRELES E

YASCONCELOS,

Chief of the Exchequer Department. [1285]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER,

5.15 P.M.

Admission 1/- 2/- 3/-

Proceeds of Sale of Tickets will be allocated to Japanese Relief Fund. [1292]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. WONG SIK CHUNG has been duly authorized by the Board of Directors of the KAM HING KNITTING CO., LTD., to act as Manager of the Company during the absence of Mr. WONG KAM FUK, the Manager thereof.

KAM HING KNITTING CO., LTD.
Per WONG KAM FUK,
Manager. [1263]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 2914 for 30 Shares numbered 55903 to 55932; Certificate No. 4317 for 25 Shares numbered 92851 to 92875; and Certificate No. 4820 for 8 Shares numbered 2403 to 2410 all registered in the Name of GEORGE HOYES have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will then be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1923. [1175]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR LOCAL AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will begin on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1923. Forms of entry and copies of Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Each Entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the statutory fees on or before the 12th SEPTEMBER, as follows:—
Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, \$15 H.K. Currency.
Junior Local Examinations, \$10 H.K. Currency.
Candidates offering more than seven subjects in the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, and more than eight in the Junior Local Examination, will be charged an additional fee of \$1. for each subject so offered. The following Scholarships and Prizes, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examinations:—
(1) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.
(2) One President of China Scholarship of the value of \$400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
(3) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.
(4) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.
(5) Four Montargis French Prizes, two of \$50 and two of \$25.
Bound copies of Examination Papers, set at year Examinations, can be obtained from the Registrar, Price \$1.00 per set.

JOHN T. HOLMAN,
Acting Registrar.
Hongkong, 6th, September, 1923. [1274]

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

"GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL DE L'INDO-CHINE"

APPEL D'OFFRES (LOCATION)

LE GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL de l'INDO-CHINE française recueille des offres d'immeuble qu'il possède à Siamoen-Canton (ancien Bureau des Postes), comprenant:

1°—un vaste bâtiment à étage situé sur le quai à l'intersection de la rivière de Canton et du canal qui sépare la concession française de la cité chinoise, composé de six pièces de sept pièces dont une de 15 mètres sur 7 mètres et à l'étage de sept pièces, d'un office et d'un cabinet à toilette.

2°—des dépendances composées: au rez-de-chaussée de 2 cuisines et de 3 petites chambres; au premier étage de 3 chambres de boys; Les offres de location seront reçues au Sonnet des Postes à Canton jusqu'au 20 Septembre à 5 heures de l'après-midi.

Canton, le 9 Août 1923.
Le Consul de France,
G. GOUBULT.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

"GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL DE L'INDO-CHINE FRANCAISE"

APPEL D'OFFRES (ACHAT)

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Canton, le 9 Août 1923.
Le Consul de France,
G. GOUBULT.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1923.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, at the offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th September, 1923, until the 18th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923. [1226]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

the 11th, 12th and 13th, September, 1923, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. within an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., comprising—

Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Life Rafts, Life Jackets and Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Curtains, Canvas, India Rubber and Metallic Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen and Linen Rags, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood, Iron and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gauges, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Mineral Oil, Chain Cable, Drilling, Slotting and Grinding Machines, Lathes, Planes and Cutter-Engines, Tables, Compasses, Clocks, Iron Drums, Fold up Lavatories, Old Packing Cases, Packing, Boards, Old Casks, and a large quantity of Fire Bar Iron etc.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 10th September, 1923.

Also SALE of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 14th September, 1923.

Unserviceable Provisions, Rabbit Rations, Clothing and Mess Gear.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue. HUGHES & HOGUE, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. Hongkong, August, 1923. [1217]

S.S. "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOQ"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP and MIDDLESBROUGH, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be received on the Consignees' receipt from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 11th September, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th September, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 11th September, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1923. [1267]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KARMALA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1268]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read Home.

INTIMATION

E WHISKY

The Old Favourite.

A Fine Blend

Old Scotch Whiskies

is now being bottled

at Leith, Scotland

By

Messrs. Macdonald & Muir

and a Label to that

effect is affixed to the

back of each bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

DUNDEE.—On the 8th September, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. DUNDEE, a daughter. [1283]

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—HILL.—At Shanghai, on Sept. 3rd, VICTOR HARVEY WILLIS WATSON, youngest son of the late Capt. and Mrs. WATSON, of Hongkong, to EVA NINA HILL, step-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK VIDA.

Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1923.

GRANDMOTHERLY LEGISLATION.

The "chit system" is one of the venerated "old customs" of the Far East, and the discussion which took place at the Legislative Council on Thursday on a motion to repeal a clause in the Liquors Ordinance of 1917 which made the tendering and acceptance of chits for liquor supplied in hotels a criminal offence, has been read by the general public with much interest. They derive no little amusement from the fact that, although H.E. THE GOVERNOR gave to the Official Members of the Council freedom to vote according to their own personal opinions, the voting showed a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the part of the Official Members in agreement with the personal views expressed in the course of the debate by His Excellency. We had on the one hand a united vote by the Unofficial Members of the Council in favour of the repeal of the legislative enactment, and on the other side were the Official Members unanimously voting against its repeal. Thus the clause in the Liquors Ordinance of 1917 remains in force, and it is the intention of the authorities, apparently, to rigorously enforce the law.

It is perfectly true that it is, or has been, a peculiarity of the East that a man could go into a hotel and order drinks for himself and his friends and sign a chit for the amount, to be collected from him at the end of the month. It is a relic of the times when the foreign communities

in the Far East were small, when every foreign resident and his financial standing were known to everybody else, and he was freely allowed credit by the trader—whether for beer, wines, tobacco, clothing or anything else—to whatever extent the trader deemed to be prudent.

Necessity, presumably, was the mother of the invention of the chit. It came into use in days when money was not obtainable in the East in such a convenient form as dollar notes and subsidiary coin, and there was, therefore, much to recommend the system in many ways for general adoption. No doubt, the system has been, at times, greatly abused, but there has been no general demand for its abolition in Hongkong. In Shanghai, we understand, they have largely grown out of the "old custom." Tradersmen there have come to require a substantial deposit from persons who obtain goods on credit, and pay their bills monthly. It is a departure from "old custom" brought about, not by grandmotherly legislation, but at the discretion of the traders themselves. They have apparently learnt by bitter experience that the larger community of to-day is not so free of dishonest persons as was the smaller community of some years ago, so their motto is "cash in advance." We do not know how this system would work in Hongkong in the case of habitual patrons of the hotels. H.E. THE GOVERNOR argued that the existence of the chit system made for the higher cost of liquors sold in hotels. It is, of course, a reasonable supposition that the hotel-keeper does not bear the losses incurred through persons failing to pay their chits, nor does he bear the loss of interest on the money outstanding every month represented by the chits he has taken. That risk is covered in the selling price of liquors. Every tradesman who gives credit to his customers incurs the same risks, of course, and covers the risk no doubt in a similar way, but on the other hand we have not heard that the existence of this clause in the Liquors Ordinance during the past five years has operated to reduce the price of drinks, nor, we understand, has the introduction of the deposit system in the stores at Shanghai resulted in any appreciable reduction in the prices charged to the consumer, though it manifestly ought to do so. So far as the Hongkong Hotel is concerned, we had it in the debate on Thursday on the authority of the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK, who is a Director of the Hotel, that the Hotel has not suffered at all in its revenue from the existence of the enactment, and that the practice of the hotel is to "positively and absolutely refuse to give credit for more than \$25 to any junior of any accredited firm in this place." This is ordinary prudence such as we should expect of the management of any hotel.

Although when the Bill was introduced five years ago the Colonial Secretary produced from a hotel at North Point a bundle of chits, totalling in face value, some three thousand dollars, we understand that the Hongkong Hotel Co.'s losses on chits were inconsiderable, and we suppose that must have been the case with the King Edward Hotel and the other hotels who objected to Government interference with the internal management of their business. The speakers who opposed the repeal of the clause did not advance a single bit of proof that it had served any good public purpose, and it stands therefore on the statute book of the Colony as a piece of grandmotherly legislation which in its operation is more vexatious than useful. We can only hope that the attention which it is highly desirable should be concentrated by our police force on the detection and prevention of serious crime will not be dissipated on the possibly more attractive business of getting prosecutions under the Liquor Ordinances for the criminal offence of paying and accepting chits.

The Kowloon Cricket Club "At Home" is advertised for Saturday, September 15th.

A promenade concert under the auspices of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps is announced for Saturday, Sept. 15th.

A typhoon was announced by the Observatory yesterday in Lat. 20 N., Long. 123 E. It was apparently stationary.

Most of the residents in Sai Ho Street, Canton, got up on Wednesday morning and found that their front doors were stolen, says the Canton Daily News. The thieves were very skilful in their work. Although 33 doors were taken down and carried away, yet none of the residents nor the police there were aroused.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the open-air concert, arranged to take place on Saturday night at the Kowloon Cricket Club in aid of the Japanese Relief Fund, was postponed indefinitely.

Sir William Brunyate, Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, and Lady Brunyate, who have been on a holiday to Japan, returned to the Colony on the President Lincoln, which arrived on Friday last.

The vernacular Press of Canton reports that a court martial has sentenced to death T. T. Cheng, former Managing-Director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung and Commissioner of Finance who had been found guilty of embezzlement of the extent of three million dollars.

Our Canton contemporary states that an attempt was made by about 100 bandits last Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock to bomb the Canton-Kowloon Railway in the vicinity of Namkong. But fortunately some of General Li Fook Lun's soldiers learned of their attempt and dispersed them after a skirmish lasting ten minutes.

Leung Wa Po, compradore and part owner of the steamship Yau On was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with having in his unlawful possession and, in the alternative, with importing 1,140 lbs. of opium from Kwang Chow Wan. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared to defend and the case was remanded for one week, the defendant being allowed bail of \$25,000.

THE RAISING OF THE SUBMARINE.

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THE EARTHQUAKE.

FIRST GRAPHIC DETAILS BY SURVIVORS

HORRIFYING EXPERIENCES: SOME WONDERFUL ESCAPES.

YOKOHAMA MOLE "HUMPED" 30 FT. IN THE AIR.
A CROWD OF BRITISH RESIDENTS ON IT BIDDING FAREWELL TO DEPARTING PASSENGERS.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SCENES RIVALLING REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BUDDHIST HELL.

Kobe, September 9th.

The stories told by survivors arriving at Kobe by the *Empress of Australia* from Yokohama depict scenes rivalling in horror the popular representations of the Buddhist Hell.

Business men were about to leave their offices at the close of the morning's work when, suddenly and without warning, with a tremendous roar, the ground heaved up four or five feet, and fell down again. The shock lasted thirty seconds. All foreign buildings crumpled up like paper. The houses on the bluff were precipitated headlong into the city. Huge crevasses gaped in the ground which heaved and swayed like waves of the sea.

Emigrants fleeing from falling buildings found the way blocked by huge gaping holes, some capable of completely burying a horsecart.

Immediately afterwards big fires began, the flames, fanned by rising wind, rapidly spreading until the city seemed to be enveloped in a vast cloak of flame. The smoke from the burning buildings at first obscured the sight, but it was later cleared by the wind, enabling the survivors to behold the devastation of their homes. Thousands of Japanese rushed to Yokohama park seeking safety in open spaces. An added terror was the rising water from burst water mains which, with the fire, blocked all exit from the city.

Many hundreds sought escape from a fiery death by rushing towards the Motomachi canal, hoping to find refuge on the other side, but the flames drifted across the canal setting fire to the houses on the opposite bank. Some people endeavouring to cross on wooden lighters were overtaken by blazing oil which was flowing from exploded oil tanks, met a terrible death. Others, panic-stricken, flung themselves into the water, meeting a like fate. The canal was choked with floating corpses.

People leapt into the sea from the waterfront and waded out in an endeavour to escape the deluge of red-hot cinders streaming from the blazing ruins, amongst which lay the charred corpses of hundreds of victims.

The British colony had gathered at noon at the jetty, alongside the *Empress of Australia*, to bid farewell to outgoing passengers, when the mole "humped" like a caterpillar in several places thirty feet in the air. It subsided and rose again, finally collapsing into the sea. Some flung themselves into the sea and clung to fragments of floating wood; others, more fortunate, were left isolated on a remnant of the mole, whence they were taken off by boats from the *Empress of Australia*, the *Andre Lelou* and the *President Jefferson*, the courage of whose crews is enthusiastically lauded by the survivors.

GREAT OIL TANKS EXPLODE.

At the first shock, the great oil tanks on the hillside above Yokosuka naval station exploded and millions of tons of oil were swept down upon the city, metamorphosing the harbour into a sea of flame.

The walls of Negishi prison collapsed and five thousand convicts were released, the most desperate of whom sought profit in the calamity by looting. There were many cases of robbing and murdering disabled people but hastily formed bodies of citizens hunted out the miscreants and exacted a summary death penalty.

The American hospital is reported to have been hurled from the bluff into the cemetery, tearing open the earth and exhaling corpses.

HOW MANY FOREIGNERS WERE SAVED.

Osaka, September 9th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent says: The death toll at Yokohama among foreigners would have been greater but for the fact that hundreds crowded near the *Empress of Australia* while she was standing at the quay ready to depart. At twelve o'clock, noon, just when she was due to leave the first shock occurred. There was a rush for her by the big crowds, most of whom were fortunately able to board her. The quay subsequently sank, being partially submerged and in places it collapsed. Sounding yesterday show the sea bottom in the harbour to be several feet lower.

DEAD CREMATED IN THE STREET BEFORE BURIAL.

At a meeting of American, British and Japanese officials aboard an American warship, permission was granted to bury the foreign dead, but only after cremation. All Japanese dead have been cremated on wood piles in the streets of Tokyo and Yokohama. The foreign dead are being similarly buried.

A "TALL" STORY.

Inmates of the Marunouchi building, one of the highest in Tokyo, had lucky escapes. The huge structure swayed but didn't come down. It is believed now to be leaning somewhat.

The following story was told me by a creditable person: When the first shock occurred a dentist was in the upper stories of this building attending a patient, both decided that they had better get to the ground floor quickly, by the time they reached it, the building had steadied itself, and feeling that they had disturbed themselves unduly they decided to return to the dentist's room and finish the operation, which they did in total ignorance of the catastrophe that had happened around them.

A BRITISH RESIDENT'S EXPERIENCES AT HAKONE.

Osaka, September 9th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent wires: The terrible experiences of a small band of foreigners who were at Hakone was described to me by a prominent British resident in the following terms:

At a minute to twelve there was a sound like very heavy thunder. Then came the most dreadful earthquake shock imaginable. At the first sign of the tremor my wife and I rushed for the open door, but as we reached it the full shock was upon us, and we were literally pitched across the road. We both got up together, then a second shock came and threw us again to the ground. Great fissures appeared, the ground seeming to tear itself open all over the place, but not deeply. We half crawled and half walked to a small plateau, where our children were, and remained there while shock succeeded shock for four hours. Finally we camped there. The children were utterly panic-stricken for the first few hours, but during the last hundred or so of shocks on the second day [there were over 700 in forty-eight hours] they didn't mind in the least. Indeed, they played through without noticing them. It was the most appallingly awful time I've ever spent.

JUEL MADSEN KILLED.

Osaka, September 9th.

The Danish painter, Juel Madsen, employed by *The Graphic*, London, was killed at Kanakura.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND WIFE SAFE.

Osaka, September 9th.

The report that the American Ambassador and his wife are dead is incorrect. It is officially announced that they are safe. The only casualty among the American Embassy staff was Miss Babbitt.

PRICELESS ART TREASURES OBLITERATED.

Osaka, September 9th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent says: that despite reports to the contrary prevalent in China, the Government continues to function not from Osaka but from Tokyo. Precisely where it is functioning there is not known here.

Apart from sea and aeroplane there is practically no communication with the capital.

All estimates of the value of the damage and the number of victims are highly speculative, but from all accounts the figures of 150,000 killed, and 300,000 injured in Yokohama and Tokyo combined are probably not far off the mark. The latest official estimate of the homeless in Tokyo alone is 1,350,000, and in Yokohama 400,000.

I find that some of the earlier wireless reports of the amount of destruction are not quite correct. For example, the Imperial University is not wholly destroyed, but architecturally unique structure the Imperial Hotel is still standing. In the great conflagration which succeeded the earthquake, apart from the losses of public buildings, numerous priceless art collections were obliterated. The fate of Dr. Morrison's famous library, which Baron Iwasaki presented to the Imperial University is not known. It is believed, it was still being classified at Baron Iwasaki's Tokyo house, then, probably, it was destroyed by the fire which gutted that fine new residence.

CASUALTIES 80 PER CENT. OF YOKOHAMA'S POPULATION.

LATER.

No description could do anything approaching justice to the awful experience at Yokohama where casualties are eighty per cent. of the total population. The shock there was much worse than at Tokyo. Hardly a wall is left standing. The streets are literally choked with dead and debris. After the first shock the place was "flat," said an escaped American. "Twice hell let loose when the fire started. Then came half a cyclone with a gale blowing eastward. We rushed into the sea to escape burning, and remained hours there up to the neck. God knows what the thousands of poor devils suffered who were maimed or pinned under tumbled buildings."

WONDERFUL ESCAPES.

There were some wonderful escapes. One foreign woman was in a bath on the second story of a two storey house when the place collapsed, except the bathroom which remained intact, enabling her to get out of the window on to the street where a passing Japanese gave her his kimono. A most remarkable case is that of a house on the bluff. The latter subsided, bringing the house down, but the house itself did not collapse till it had been minutes on the grass a hundred feet below. All the inmates had time to leave it.

DUTCH CONSUL KILLED.

Tokyo, September 9th.

The Dutch Consul was among those instantly killed by the earthquake at Yokohama.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

London, September 9th.

H.M. the Queen has donated £250 to the Lord Mayor's Japanese Fund.

RELIEF FUND IN FINLAND.

Helsinki, September 9th.

A fund is shortly being opened for the relief of distress in Japan.

ONLY ONE FOREIGNER KILLED AT MIYANOSHITA.

Shanghai, September 9th.

A British naval wireless message states that only one casualty, a German, is reported from Miyanosita.

ITALIAN CONSUL SAFE.

Osaka, September 9th.

The Italian Consul, Signor Gasco, is now reported alive aboard the Italian warship.

THEORIES AS TO CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

There are various theories as to the precise cause of the catastrophe. The Central Observatory at Tokyo has just announced that the first earthquake on Saturday originated in a landslide under the sea, halfway between Atami, hot-spring and Oshima Island, off the coast of the Izu Peninsula. (Incidentally the same Observatory states that the islands off Izu Peninsula are at present showing signs of eruption. Professor Nakamura of the Imperial Observatory is hurrying thither aboard a destroyer to make observations.) On the other hand the Chief of the Osaka Observatory thinks the first shock was due to the contraction of the earth's crust practically in the centre of the Tokyo district, at the same place where it contracted with such disastrous consequences in 1856. Another theory is that the whole series of earthquakes is due to the volcanic activity of what is known as the volcanic range of mountains, including the Fuji, Hakone and Izu Peninsula group.

The shape of Mount Fuji is changed—a fact not observable till to-day, owing to its having been in the clouds since the earthquake. The area of Tokyo swept by the fire, which destroyed over 300,000 houses and public buildings includes the following wards, which, marked on the map, gives a good idea of the enormous extent of the destruction:

Where nearly every structure was destroyed—Fukagawa, Honjo, Aankusa (where the famous Kwannon temple alone remains standing), Shibuya, Nishinabashi, Kanda, Kyobashi, (Hama Imperial Villa is not destroyed), and Shiba. Partially destroyed—Akasaka, Kojimachi, Honjo. Slightly damaged—Yotsuya, Azabu, Ushijima, and Kojimachi.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT IN A WEEK.

After one week of supreme effort throughout the country, conditions in Tokyo show remarkable improvement. The supply of enough food to go around among the victims is now practically assured; clothing is still wanted, especially in view of the cool weather coming. The great problem yet to be solved is that of housing millions. This is particularly pressing because the rainfall is very frequent in Japan.

The exodus from Tokyo by rail and sea is numbered by thousands every day, who go to seek shelter with friends and relatives in the unaffected zone, but it is believed that barracks must be built in Tokyo for a million homeless persons.

Martial law continues in Tokyo and Yokohama and the surrounding district and peace and order are well maintained.

RECONSTRUCTION OF TOKYO.

Osaka, September 9th. It is understood that experts of the Home Department have already decided on the general plan for the reconstruction of the Empire's Capital.

According to the latest report 71 per cent. of Tokyo's buildings have been damaged, burned or destroyed; and 67 per cent. of Tokyo's population are affected.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS BY MILLIONAIRES.

Baron Sumitomo has contributed two and a half million yen, Mr. Yasuda two millions, and Baron Okura one million yen.

CONFIDENCE IN THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

The *Manchester Guardian* in a special article on Japan's place among the Powers says there does not appear to be any reason for extreme pessimism regarding the future. The Japanese are not the sort of people to sit down weeping, hopeless and in despair. The writer cordially expresses the opinion that within five years a new Tokyo and Yokohama will arise on the ruins with long overdue improvements, making these cities a real credit to the country.

THE LONDON RELIEF FUND.

London, September 9th.

The Lord Mayor's Fund at present amounts to £70,000. A first instalment of £25,000 has been already handed to the Japanese Ambassador.

MELBOURNE NEWSPAPER'S RELIEF FUND.

Melbourne, September 8th.

The Japanese relief fund organised by the Melbourne *Argus* has reached \$11,000.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

The *Observer's* Berlin Correspondent says the catastrophe in Japan has had political effects in Germany where dreams had been visualised of a Russo-Japanese alliance designed to unite Germany, Russia and Japan in a powerful political combination. He declares that the disaster has dashed these hopes.

The *Observer*, in a leader, emphatically refuses to believe the suggestion that Japan's position as a world Power will suffer any eclipse. To doubt that she will recover as surely, as swiftly and as completely as California recovered, is to deny the modern miracle which the power of Japan presents.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION FROM RUSSIA.

London, September 8th.

Advices from Moscow state that the Russian Academy of Sciences is about to send an expedition to Japan.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE EMBASSIES AT TOKYO.

Nagasaki, September 7th.

Four representatives have been despatched to Tokyo from Nagoya and Osaka. They all reached Tokyo safely; they report that the American and French Embassies and the Chinese Legation were burned down. The British and other Embassies and Legations were not burned but were seriously damaged by the earthquake.

MOURNING IN FRANCE.

Paris, September 7th.

The disaster in Japan was publicly mourned throughout France. The flags on public buildings were half-masted and theatres were closed. It was decided at other places of entertainment to organise special performances in aid of the Japanese sufferers instead of closing which it was considered would cause needless loss to the theatrical profession.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES' RESPONSIBILITY.

Nagasaki, September 7th.

The Japanese insurance companies are legally absolved by virtue of a clause relating to their responsibility arising from fire due directly or indirectly from earthquake. The policy-holders will merely receive a refund covering the unexpired period of their policy.

Following the example of the American underwriters at the time of the earthquake at San Francisco, the Japanese underwriters will probably voluntarily offer a certain solatium besides the unexpired portion.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCE OF DISASTER.

Nagasaki, September 7th.

Considerable anxiety is felt everywhere regarding the economic consequence of the disaster, but a great reassuring feature is the fact that Osaka is outside the zone of the disaster.

The consensus of opinion among the leading bankers here is one of optimism regarding the ability of the Japanese banks to meet all their obligations, provided no unnecessary alarmist rumours disturb the confidence of depositors. Fortunately, there is no sign of that at present.

Of the Tokyo banks, for instance, the Mitsu Bishi, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Sumitomo Bank, the Thirty-Fourth Bank and the Yamaguchi Bank are all commencing payments today between the hours of 11 and 2 to the amount of sums not exceeding Yen 100, but it is believed that they will be able to pay beyond that sum when they see fit.

If there is any run on these banks to-day, the Bank of Japan is ready to assist to the maximum.

The Bank of Japan building, the vaults of the Yokohama Specie Bank and important books and papers are all safe.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

Nagasaki, September 7th.

Premier Yamamoto, in a public statement, has appealed to the masses of the people urging self-control. "We must show that even in times of disturbance the Japanese are able to keep a balance of mind, do what is right, obey orders and love peace."

Premier Yamamoto insists upon the protection of peaceful Koreans, even if it is true that some of their unruly elements have rioted.

Premier Yamamoto points out that any attempt at retaliation is harmful to the spirit of unity and assimilation of the Koreans and the Japanese.

"EMPEROR OF AUSTRALIA" AS TEMPORARY RELIEF HEADQUARTERS.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. have received the following cable from their Agent at Kobe:

"Following letter report from J. Rankin *Empress of Australia* secured diver from Japanese warship with whose assistance propeller was cleared Tuesday afternoon. No further damage found and both engines working satisfactorily. British Government Tuesday afternoon instructed Captain Robinson hold ship Yokohama as headquarters for direction operations for relief British and American refugees until arrival British warship *Hawkins* now on route Yokohama."

For the time being all Westbound Canadian Pacific steamers will be despatched from Vancouver to Kobe direct, and Eastbound steamers will be despatched from Shimizu to Vancouver.

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ARRIVES FROM JAPAN.

Passengers who disembarked at Yokohama.

The Admiral Oriental liner, *President Madison* arrived from Kobe via Shanghai shortly after 11 p.m. on Saturday. She left Kobe about 27 hours after the commencement of the earthquake at Tokyo and Yokohama and at the time of her departure those on board had only a vague idea of what had occurred at these two cities. The liner was entering Kobe harbour when the first earthquake shock occurred that destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama. She was at that time riding over a calm sea when suddenly she shivered from stem to stern and those on board felt a "queer shaking" of the ship. She rolled slightly and that was all she felt. It was not generally known in Kobe until the following morning, Sunday, that such a terrible catastrophe had taken place as ordinary means of communication had been cut off. The residents received the news calmly and arrangements for relieving the distressed cities were at once taken in hand. Most of the ships in port were rushed back to Yokohama to render whatever service was possible. It was contemplated to send the *President Madison* back but it was later considered that as so many vessels had left and were leaving for Yokohama her services were not required.

The news of the earthquake caused considerable consternation on board the *President Madison* for on the day previous to the catastrophe she had landed at Yokohama between 30 and 40 foreign passengers most of these being Americans. The majority of these are believed to have been accommodated at the Grand Hotel, which was demolished in the upheaval. Those on board the liner had not heard whether any of these disembarked passengers had been saved. Amongst these were Capt. W. E. Eisler, representative of the United Shipping Board in the Far East, and Mr. A. G. Henderson of Chicago, who was to take up an appointment as representative of the Great Northern Railway. The former gentleman was well-known in Shanghai where he has resided for some time.

whilst the latter is well-known to shipping people in Hongkong, having at one time been purser on one of the Shipping Board vessels. The following is a list of the passengers who disembarked at Yokohama:

Miss Anne Peavey.
Miss M. Tomlin.
Dr. A. D. Berry.
Mr. A. G. Henderson, Chicago.
Capt. W. E. Eisler, Shanghai.
Dr. A. G. Ellis, Philadelphia.
Rev. Leo C. Lake wife and 2 children.
Princeton, N.J.
Mrs. M. Graham, Denver Ill.
Mr. C. J. Cressley, wife and daughter.
Gertrude, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. C. C. Hopkirk, and daughter.
Chicago.
Mr. Gerald S. Mandle, New York.
Miss M. E. Rowland, Washington, D.C.
Miss Sarah McDaditt, Minneapolis.
Rev. R. T. Coit, wife and 4 children.
Greenborough, N.C.
Mr. E. H. Hamilton, Atlanta.

RELIEF WORK BY THE O.S.K.

The Hongkong office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has kindly supplied us with a rough translation of a cable despatched from the Company's Head Office in Osaka, on September 7th. It says:—

"As soon as the catastrophe in the Keihin-District was ascertained, we made every possible arrangement at once and despatched two steamers, the *Chicago Maru* and the *Harbin Maru* on that day as relief steamers. We subsequently despatched 10 steamers, including the *Ando Maru* and the *Albi Maru*, aggregating 40,000 tons, for the purpose of carrying 50,000 koku of Government rice and relief materials.

"When the catastrophe happened, our *London Maru* and *Paris Maru* were lying in the harbour of Yokohama and took over 1,000 sufferers, communicating with the Kwanai district with their wireless telegraph. Our Company is now carrying sufferers and relief materials without charge, and we have established an independent Bureau for carrying the relief materials and sufferers. Public order is now becoming gradually normal."

JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

WORLD THEATRE'S PARTICIPATION.

The proprietors of the World Theatre, desirous of participating in the Relief Fund, in aid of the sufferers of the Japanese nation by the recent terrible catastrophe, have decided to devote the entire proceeds of the special performances to be given to-morrow (Tuesday), the 11th inst., at 1.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m., and they hope their patrons will not fail to appear at those performances, so as to enable them to present to the Relief Committee a substantial sum.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. SWAIN DEAD.

Among the foreigners who perished at Yokohama were Captain and Mrs. Swain. Captain Swain was formerly Commander of the N.Y.K. Fleet.

REFUGEES REACH HONGKONG TO-DAY.

WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning, the following cable reached Hongkong from Shanghai:—

Chinese Merchants and Benevolent Associations, Hongkong.

Two hundred and fifty Chinese survivors from the Yokohama catastrophe will arrive on board the *Empress of Canada*. They are all reduced to appalling destitution and will have to depend on your brotherly assistance. Please arrange for meeting them and providing accommodation, clothing and other necessities. We have done our best in financial assistance but this is far from being enough. We appeal to you to do your best for these compatriots crushed under the blow of calamity.

Chinese crew and passengers on board s.s. *Empress of Canada*.

The Relief Committee has undertaken to provide accommodation in Chinese boarding houses for these refugees, until other arrangements can be made.

THE LOCAL RELIEF FUND.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have generously seconded, with a contribution of \$50,000, the Government's vote of \$250,000. Collections were taken in most of the Churches, yesterday, on behalf of the Relief Fund. A considerable number of subscriptions have already been received from firms and individuals and a full list will be issued by the Committee almost immediately.

A reply has been received to a cable advising the despatch of supplies to Kobe. It states:

Telegram received during sitting Kobe Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Message communicated greatly appreciated.

FLOATING ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGNERS.

The necessity being apparent for some kind of accommodation at Yokohama for foreigners with vital interests there, negotiations are proceeding for the provision of a steamer to be used as a floating residence and to provide offices and storage accommodation. The Committee has the *China* in view and urgent measures have been addressed to San Francisco, but it is not known yet whether the vessel will be available.

(Other Cables on page 8.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 7th.
President Lincoln, American str., 8,330 tons, Capt. Ryland Drennan, from San Francisco, which port she left on August 14th, with a general cargo.—P.M.S.S. Co.
Taipei, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Y. Masaki, from Chongqing, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

September 8th.
Ah Pit Tai, Chinese str., 484 tons, Capt. Y. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo.—Kwang O S.S. Co.
Essex, British str., 1,773 tons, Capt. A. Fraser, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice.—Wo Fat Shing.

September 9th.
Essex, British str., 1,773 tons, Capt. A. Fraser, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice.—Wo Fat Shing.

September 10th.
Lake Fielding, American str., 1,588 tons, Capt. J. H. Benson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

September 11th.
Tianchow, British str., from Canton, Mohon, Chinese str., 781 tons, Capt. C. A. Hille, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—Tung Tak & Co.

September 12th.
President Lincoln, American str., 8,331 tons, Capt. Ryland Drennan, from Seattle and Shanghai, the latter port she left on Sept. 6th, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.

September 13th.
Sakura Maru, Japanese str., 4,100 tons, Capt. M. Otani, from San Francisco and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

September 14th.
Sakura Maru, Japanese str., 1,001 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

September 15th.
Benetti, British str., 2,506 tons, Capt. Watters, from London and Manila, with a general cargo.—Gibbs, Livingstone & Co.

September 16th.
Engler, Chinese str., 865 tons, Capt. S. Sano, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

September 17th.
Hatchling, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

September 18th.
Mun, Portuguese str., 440 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo.—Pon On S.S. Co.

September 19th.
Seichuan, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

September 20th.
Taitung, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. M. P. Jensen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

September 21st.
Taitung, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. R. Turnbull, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

September 22nd.
Taitung, Dutch str., 5,028 tons, Capt. J. Duit, from Dally, with a general cargo.—J.C.T.L.

September 23rd.
Washing, British str., from Canton, Yun An, Chinese str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

September 8th.
Azusa Maru, No. 25, for Keelung, Bellerophon, for Shanghai, Chik Sang, for Swatow, Drifter, for Bangkok, Eppring, for Swatow, Hingyan, for Swatow, Kinyuan, for Swatow, Nagano Maru, for Shanghai, Persia Maru, for Batavia, Pharrang, for Swatow, Pouter, for Kwang Chow Wan, President Lincoln, for Manila, Sakura Maru, for Tamsui, Solihua, for Singapore, Sooka Maru, for Canton, Tiphodon, for Macassar, Wing Sang, for Manila, Yunnan, for Hoihow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Acacia* left Manila for this port on September 7th, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here at daylight this morning.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Anger (M.M.), due Sept. 25th.
Beulch (Bon Line), due Sept. 25th.
Cordiller (M.M.), due Sept. 12th.
Eppner (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 12th.
Empress of Canada, due to-day.
Imbardia (Richmers Line), due Sept. 18th.
Phenix (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 19th.
Sakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 13th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Sakura Maru*, on September 8th: Mr. W. K. Perrett and Mr. G. A. Simcox.

Per s.s. *President Lincoln*, on Sept. 7th:—Mr. R. L. Bando, Mr. Charles T. Beecher, Mr. N. Boruchovitz, Mrs. A. J. Botelho, Mr. A. P. Brooks, Sir Wm. and Lady Brunyate, Mr. H. J. Collar, Mrs. M. G. Eckels, Mr. M. J. Fassoth, Mr. O. Harder, Mrs. M. Harder, Miss Pearl F. J. Hoe, Miss B. S. J. Hoe, Miss E. Lee, Mr. F. Lerche, Dr. E. G. Lewis, Mr. E. S. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Mark, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. G. Meyer, Mr. M. B. Needs, Mr. H. Nitz, Mrs. S. Paolotto, Miss A. H. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schaefer, Mrs. C. L. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tyler, Miss S. A. Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Williams.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Karnata*, on Sept. 8th:—Mr. A. Gittus, Lieut. L. G. S. Noakes, Mr. Watt, Mr. H. K. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Knoch, Capt. O. Cox, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Whitty, Mr. Bertram, Mr. May, Mr. L. A. Whittaker, Miss Abraham, Mr. Hollywood, Mr. L. Peck, Miss Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbings, Mr. Dussott, Mr. Buckley, Lieut. H. N. Rumsey, Mrs. T. Beer, Mr. Wadhams, Miss Taskemoto, Engr. Commr. Limponny, Mr. A. D. Daly, Capt. Crawford, Mr. Ray, Mr. Davies, Mr. Scrimmair, Miss Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Packer, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss M. B. Pim, Mr. Barker, Mr. D. E. Morgan, Lieut. C. E. Abelson, Mrs. P. L. Knight, Mrs. Kench, Mr. Siqueland, Mr. C. D. Chapman, Mr. Hobbay, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Telford, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. Dalaney, Mr. Chatterley, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. Gole, Dr. Miss, Mr. Newman.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Uardania*, on Sept. 7th:—Mr. and Mrs. Lodaya, Mrs. G. Gardner, Mr. R. A. Doran, Mr. C. H. Dakers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Faizullahoy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ahmed, Mr. H. Bhagwadia, Mrs. E. Ramil, Capt. H. S. Garwood, R.N., Mr. M. Shaker, Mrs. Whittle, Mr. C. C. Dangorin, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. Devnani, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Boulger, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Phillips, Mr. J. D. Munro, Miss Davies, Lt. J. S. Rosenthal, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. A. C. Besant, Rev. A. Bonsey, Capt. L. L. Williams, Mrs. Pokorny, Mr. P. E. Jones, Miss M. C. Buckley, Mr. T. C. Mehra, Mr. A. Omdewyzer, Mr. E. Bradden, Miss Moore, Mr. R. H. Gaither, Miss T. Forester, Mr. J. A. McGuffie, Mr. D. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. Freeman, Miss A. Phillips, Mr. W. E. G. Springett, Miss R. Stuart, Mr. H. J. Perryman, Mrs. R. W. Stuart, Lt. and Mrs. F. C. Beebe, Mrs. A. Cheatham, Mr. A. A. Tyebkan, Mr. J. E. Bufton, Mr. L. Peck, Mr. W. H. Gifford, Mr. J. M. Dalgarno, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tyler, Mr. C. M. de Courcy, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. F. A. Duxhoff, Mr. S. Timmins, Mr. L. Jones, Mrs. G. H. Hayes, Lt. Cmdr. G. H. Hayes, R.N., Mrs. F. M. Henderson, Capt. W. B. Kneez, Mrs. D. K. Kharas, Mr. H. Hutter, Miss G. Stuart, Mr. A. Nichol, Miss Stuart, Mr. E. D. Phillips, Mrs. J. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Tikotky.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 8th at 12.05.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon in Lat. 20 deg. N. Long 125 deg. E., stationary or very slow; position uncertain.
September 9th at 12.05.—Pressure is highest over N.E. China. It has decreased slightly over S. Formosa and the Philippines. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. The western typhoon appears to be nearly stationary in about Lat. 20 deg. N. and Long. 125 deg. E. No information regarding the eastern typhoon.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 9th September, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 78.39 inches, against an average of 58.22 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 10th Sept. is as follows:—
Forecast

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E winds, moderate; fair.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hailan ... do.

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Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27	Nov. 2
Empress Asia	Nov. 1	Nov. 19	Empress Scotland	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 17	Dec. 3	Empress France	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
Empress Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Empress Scotland	Dec. 23	Dec. 29

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STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG.

SIBERIA MARU ... 20,000 tons, Sept. 15th, at 10 a.m.

TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Sept. 25th.

TENYO MARU (calling at Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Oct. 25th.

KOREA MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Nov. 1st.

SEIYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Nov. 16th.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA.

CALLAO, MOLENDINO, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDALAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG.

GINYO MARU ... 18,000 tons, End of September.

ANYO MARU ... 18,700 tons, October 25th.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 tons, December 4th.

RAKUYO MARU ... 18,500 tons, January 15th.

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STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG.

MEIYO MARU ... End of September 24th.

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